

HOME EDITION

WEDNESDAY EVENING

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 1, 1914.

ALTERNATE FOR PRECEEDING PAGE

ITS

ARIFE LAW IS HARD ON FARMER

seventh Calls Wilson Policy "Colossal" Failure.

FOREIGN POLICY WRETCHED

ounds Bull Moose Principles and Attacks Bosses.

akes First Speech of the Campaign at Pittsburg.

Roosevelt's Creed.

First—We cannot and do not to destroy all corporations; we have large units to do our

second—We cannot make every compete with every other man; we have large units to do our

third—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

fourth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

fifth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

sixth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

seventh—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

eighth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

ninth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

tenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

eleventh—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twelfth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirteenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

fourteenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

fifteenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

sixteenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

seventeenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

eighteenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

nineteenth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twentieth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-first—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-second—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-third—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-fourth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-fifth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-sixth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-seventh—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-eighth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

twenty-ninth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirtieth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-first—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-second—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-third—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-fourth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-fifth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-sixth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-seventh—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-eighth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

thirty-ninth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

fortieth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-first—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-second—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-third—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-fourth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-fifth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-sixth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-seventh—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-eighth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

forty-ninth—We cannot destroy monopoly; we have large units to do our

HIS VOICE MUSKY

Col. Roosevelt Shows Signs of Weariness at Pittsburg

At the Close of His Speech to Progressive League.

DRAWS FIRE FROM PENROSE

The Senator Says Colonel Himself Was a Boss.

Never Had a Majority in the Chicago Convention.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 1.—Former President Roosevelt made here last night his first speech of the 1914 campaign. He spent five hours in Pittsburg and was welcomed enthusiastically. In his address before the Pennsylvania Progressive league he criticized the policies of the Wilson administration, attacked Senator Boies Penrose, and appealed for support of the Progressive ticket.

It was apparent as soon as Colonel Roosevelt began to speak that he did not possess his former strength and vigor. There was a noticeable change in his manner as compared with that of two years ago, when he was engaged in his previous campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt made the trip to Pittsburg against the advice of his physician and it was felt that the result would go far toward indicating to what extent he would be able to take part in the Progressive party's battle of the next four months.

He spoke with comparative ease after the first few sentences, but there was a huskiness in his voice which showed that his throat was still troubling him. His gestures were less rapid and vigorous, and as he neared the end of his speech he was plainly weary.

"Government by Convulsion." Colonel Roosevelt coined a new phrase. It was what he called "government by convulsion." By this he meant the passing back and forth of power between the Republican and Democratic parties, which he said would happen unless the people entrusted the power to the Progressive party.

The former president's speech was regarded by Progressive leaders here as an indication of the line of attack which the party would follow in this year's campaign.

It was an uncompromising speech. Before he made it the report had gone out that he would hold out the olive branch to the Republicans, but there was no hint of such a thing in his remarks. He appealed to individual Republicans to support the Progressive ticket, but suggested no deal with the Republican party as an organization. He denounced the Republican leaders, who, he said, had misrepresented the people. He attacked the Republican party as a whole, saying it was a party of "convulsion."

"Let him go to the convulsion," he said, "because it was owing to him and his associates that the Democratic party now has power to do wrong." He said the Democratic party was a party of "convulsion."

Colonel Roosevelt said, were responsible for backward business and unemployment. No progress has been made, he said, toward solution of the trust question and in the meantime the people have been suffering. He said the most comprehensive statement of his position he had ever made.

Greeted by Thousands. Judging from appearances it might have been thought that the campaign was in full swing and that the crowd at Chicago would be the largest yet seen. Instead of June. On the all-day ride from New York Colonel Roosevelt was greeted by crowds at the stations.

On his arrival here he was greeted by several thousand persons, who blocked the streets near the station and cheered him.

He drove directly to a department store dining hall, where seventeen hundred guests were waiting for him. The colonel made a brief speech there and hurried on to Exposition Hall, where he delivered his principal address. It was a severe test for his voice, but he held it out for the full four hours, and he was still standing when he finished.

Two Tired to Speak Again. After he had finished his speech Colonel Roosevelt was told that a crowd at an overflow meeting in a hall adjoining was awaiting him. He did not feel like making another extended speech, and he stepped merely long enough for a word of greeting. He did not, however, to pay his respects to the bosses.

"Their hope is," he said, "that while you are here, your heads will be coming off." He said that Gifford Pinchot, candidate for United States senator, and William Draper Lewis of Philadelphia, candidate for governor, were made speeches.

"This is the year," said Mr. Pinchot, "when the curtain rings down on the Penrose play."

Mr. Lewis said that "Penroseism" was the main issue and he based his position on other state issues.

At the dinner Henry Allen, Progressive candidate for governor of Kansas, delivered an address. Later Colonel Roosevelt talked for five minutes and said he wished to send back to Kansas through Mr. Allen, to Victor Murdock his thanks for their gallant fight.

From Exhibition Hall Colonel Roosevelt went to a hotel to rest until departing at midnight for New York.

Penrose Replies. United States Senator Boies Penrose, who was in this city, gave out a statement.

(Continued on page 2.)

WHEAT CROP

Meeting at Wichita to Plan Transportation Idea.

Topeka Railway and State Officials Are There.

CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY

Believed That Crop Will Be Shipped Without Delay.

Wheat Guesses Hover Around 170 Million Mark.

Wichita, July 1.—Farmers, millers, railroad men, bankers, grain dealers and state officials from Kansas and Oklahoma are holding a meeting in Wichita today to plan for the prevention of a car shortage in the transportation of the Kansas wheat crop to market. A similar meeting was held here three weeks ago, when a general committee was appointed to work out the details of the movement.

The first session of the committee was called for today, and all interested persons who cared to attend were invited to be present. Practically every section of Kansas is represented. The committee is made up of the following well known men:

Judge A. E. Helm, of the Kansas state public utilities commission.

C. W. Kouns, general manager; J. R. Kountz, general freight agent, and H. C. Pribble, freight claim auditor, of the Santa Fe railway at Topeka.

George A. Henshaw, of the Oklahoma corporation commission.

A. E. Sweet of Topeka, general manager, and H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner, of the Rock Island Line.

R. H. Drennan, president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' association.

A. H. Bennett, president of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association.

Geo. B. Ross of Topeka, Kansas state grain inspector.

G. W. Lawrence, dean of agriculture of the Kansas Agricultural college.

W. T. McCulloch of the Wichita Board of Trade.

C. E. Perkins, traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

G. W. Lawrence, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' association.

Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling company, Wichita.

W. E. Green, general manager of the Midland Valley railway.

Three General Propositions. The committee got down to business at 10 o'clock in the assembly room of propositions have been agreed upon, the Board of Trade. Three general propositions of the committee expect to frame a comprehensive plan before night based thereon. The three propositions are:

1.—To have the closest possible cooperation among producers, millers, elevator men, bankers, railroads and ship owners.

2.—To facilitate prompt loading and unloading by reducing to the minimum the free time allowed on cars.

3.—To discontinue the reconignment of grain during the rush, except when absolutely necessary.

The opinion prevails in the conference that the bumper crop will be transported without serious delay, owing to the fact that everybody having to do with the movement is willing to exert himself to the limit to hurry the grain along.

The wheat guesses now hover around the 170 million mark, which is in accord with the estimates based on Secretary Coburn's last report. Few guesses are below that figure, while some go from 10 to 20 million bushels higher.

WOMEN THINK TRICKED.

Visit Rules Committee Room and Find It Empty.

Washington, July 1.—Discouraged, but undaunted by President Wilson's declaration to use his influence for congressional action on a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, leaders of the votes for women movement today, only the find that a meeting called to vote on the Mondell-Bristow amendment had been postponed until August.

According to plans the committee was to meet and vote on a special rule providing time for debate on the amendment in the house at this session of congress. When the suffragists reached the capitol they were surprised to find the committee room empty and that the meeting had been postponed. Fearing a coup by their enemies the suffragists poster sent out to watch the committee room and dispatched others to appeal to individual members to have a meeting.

The temperature today has averaged three degrees below normal for July 1. At two o'clock this afternoon the wind shifted to the north and the north-west. The hourly readings:

7 o'clock 68.11 o'clock 72

8 o'clock 66.12 o'clock 75

9 o'clock 68.1 o'clock 75

10 o'clock 72 2 o'clock 75

3 o'clock 78

Rain at Emmett. Emmett, Kan., July 1.—Nearly two inches of rain fell here, making the biggest rain that has fallen since last October. Tuesday's rain makes the total rainfall for the month 4.26 inches. The wheat and oats have been all cut and threshing has begun. Many of the wheat fields are averaging 35 to 40 bushels an acre.

THE WEATHER RECORD.

Following are observations of the United States weather bureau ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

Stations in Kansas.

Anthony 102 High. 66 Low. 62 Rain. .02

Concordia 78 62 24

Delaware City 86 62 26

Emporia 86 62 26

Eureka 80 60 18

Fort Scott 84 56 1.62

Goodland 80 60 1.10

Hanover 72 58 .66

Horton 66 60 1.10

Iola 86 62 1.10

Liberal 86 60 1.10

McPherson 84 62 .84

Manhattan 78 62 1.30

Phillipsburg 78 56 .84

Scott 86 64 .7

Sedan 82 60 1.9

THAT MANY BUSHELS OF WHEAT

for Europe.

And It Will Be Milled in the United States.

KANSAS MILLS ARE HUMMING

Concession From Steamship Companies Is Secured.

Kansas Harvesting Goes Merely On—Crop Notes.

Kansas City, July 1.—Kansas farmers and Kansas millers this year will supply a large per cent of America's daily million bushel exports of wheat and flour to Europe. The exporting will commence within the next few weeks and will continue until the early part of next spring.

The wheat crop of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska will form a large part of America's export grain this year," Henry K. Schaffner, miller of Omaha, said at the Coates Hotel. He was attending the meeting of the Southern Millers' association here.

"This country should export a million bushels of wheat and flour every day the remainder of this year and part of next. Much of this will be flour milled in the Missouri valley states. In previous years it was milled in the northwestern section have been unmilled grain.

"Export rates on the big steamer lines to Europe discriminated against Kansas grain.

(Continued on Page Two.)

RANS HELP CORN

Entire State Soaked in Last Twenty-four Hours.

Ward Off Chances of Total Crop Failure.

Practically the entire state of Kansas is again water soaked, and the complete failure of the corn crop is now an impossibility. In fact, prospects were never better for a bumper crop at this time of the year. The entire eastern half of the state has received heavy rains in the last twenty-four hours, and the southwestern portion was also particularly favored in the distribution. The rainfall at Topeka between two o'clock and midnight Tuesday was .72 of an inch, making the total for the day 1.45 inches. The weather at Topeka was pleasant, but partially cloudy this morning. Kansas was generally cloudy at seven o'clock, according to the reports from over the state, and rain fell at various points.

Rainfall at government stations was as follows: Kansas City, 1.20 inches; St. Joe, 3.30; Anthony, .62; Concordia, .34; Dodge City, .76; Emporia, 1.54; Eureka, .58; Fort Scott, 1.62; Goodland, .34; Hanover, .36; Horton, 1.16; Iola, 1.10; Liberal, .30; Macksville, .72; Manhattan, 1.30; McPherson, .34; Phillipsburg, .48; Wichita, .82.

Over the State. The Santa Fe reports rain of from a half inch to two inches in the middle and western divisions, and a good rain between Emporia and Kansas City. From Hugoton in Stevens county one and one-half inches is reported.

The Rock Island reports heavy precipitation between Kansas City and St. Louis. The same informant states that there was good rain between Herington and Wellington, and from Wellington to Lexington also between Belleville and Phillipsburg.

The forecast calls for unsettled weather tonight. Thursday is expected to be "generally" fair with little change in temperature.

The minimum temperature today was 55 degrees at six o'clock—this is one degree below the normal minimum.

The highest temperature recorded on this date in the last twenty-eight years was 100 degrees in 1911; the minimum was 54 in 1922.

It Has Been Cool Today. The temperature today has averaged three degrees below normal for July 1. At two o'clock this afternoon the wind shifted to the north and the north-west. The hourly readings:

7 o'clock 68.11 o'clock 72

8 o'clock 66.12 o'clock 75

9 o'clock 68.1 o'clock 75

10 o'clock 72 2 o'clock 75

3 o'clock 78

Rain at Emmett. Emmett, Kan., July 1.—Nearly two inches of rain fell here, making the biggest rain that has fallen since last October. Tuesday's rain makes the total rainfall for the month 4.26 inches. The wheat and oats have been all cut and threshing has begun. Many of the wheat fields are averaging 35 to 40 bushels an acre.

LID ON IN NAVY.

All Liquor Barred From Both Ships and Stations.

Washington, July 1.—Secretary Daniels' famous order banning intoxicants from the navy went into effect today. It not only abolishes the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but bars all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy.

Beginning today any officer found in possession of alcoholic liquor on board ship or at any naval station will be guilty of misconduct.

Huron, S. D., 74 56 .04

Jacksonville, Fla., 72 56 .0

Los Angeles, Cal., 78 56 .0

Kansas City, Mo., 76 64 1.20

New Orleans, La., 82 62 .0

New York, N. Y., 74 62 .0

Oklahoma City, 78 72 .0

Omaha, Neb., 72 60 .0

Phoenix, Ariz., 102 82 .0

Pittsburg, Pa., 76 62 .0

St. Louis, Mo., 82 60 .24

St. Paul, Minn., 82 60 .20

San Francisco, Cal., 80 60 .0

Seattle, Wash., 82 64 .0

WOMAN IS SHOT

Bullet Fired by the Hand of an Assassin.

Kills Her as She Sits in Physician's Office.

AN ARM THROUGH A WINDOW

Crash of Glass Is Followed by Report of Gun.

The Detectives Are Looking for Another Woman.

Freeport, N. Y., July 1.—The police and county authorities today are seeking a motive for the murder of Mrs. William Bailey of Hempstead, in the office of Dr. Edward Carman.

William Bailey, husband of the dead woman, is a hat manufacturer in Brooklyn. He was surprised that his wife had been a patient of Dr. Carman and declared so far as he knew she had no enemies.

Dr. Carman, too, told the authorities he knew of no cause for the crime or reason to believe the shot was intended for him.

Mrs. Bailey was shot through the heart and died instantly.

According to Dr. Carman she arrived at his office, which is in his home at 740 o'clock. An hour later, he said, she was preparing to leave when a window pane was broken, a man's hand holding a revolver thrust in and the shot fired that ended her life.

Chief of Police Lamb began an investigation with County Detective Seaman. They found the window through which Dr. Carman said the shot had been fired was covered by a wire screen which was operated by hinges from above and could only be opened from the inside. Further investigation showed the glass broken from the window and the putty holding the glass in place both inside and outside the room.

Husband Is Surprised. The mystery was further increased when Bailey told the police he did not know his wife had gone to the doctor's office. He was surprised when Mrs. Bailey was taken to the hospital and was accustomed to call on the doctor occasionally for treatment.

Before going to the doctor's office Mrs. Bailey had visited Mrs. John C. Crabar, who is ill at her home in Rockville Center, and on leaving her at 6 o'clock had announced that she was going directly home.

Outside of the tragic features of the case, the crime caused the most intense excitement here, owing to the social prominence and the wealth of Dr. Carman and his family. Mrs. Carman is the daughter of Frank Clark Conklin, one of the wealthiest residents of the Southshore of Long Island. Mr. Conklin makes his home with his daughter.

Mrs. Bailey, who was 36 years old, was small with a remarkably pretty figure and was considered exceptionally good looking. She always had been a leader in the social affairs of her neighborhood. She leaves three children: a daughter, Adelaide, 17 years, and a son, 12 years old.

Dr. Carman's Story. Evidence accumulated today to support Dr. Edward Carman's story that Mrs. Bailey was killed by a shot from outside through the office window. In the physician's room, four feet from the window, detectives found an instrument case bearing on its white enamel finish the words "burns and furrow that might have been plowed by the bullet as it sped toward Mrs. Bailey.

This instrument case is so low that had the shot been fired inside the room the person who held the pistol must have squatted on the floor. It was, however, directly in the path that the bullet would have taken from a pistol shot through the broken pane of the doctor's office window.

In the presence of detectives engaged by the county and by the murdered woman's husband, Dr. Carman today rehearsed the murder scene. He was about to pull aside the curtain to permit Mrs. Bailey to leave his office, he said, when he heard a crash of glass and saw a hand with a pistol poked through the broken pane. He and his patient were barely two feet apart, he said, and he did not know at which the weapon was aimed. He ducked behind an operating chair and as he did so the pistol was fired and quickly withdrawn.

The detectives learned today that a few minutes after the shot was fired, a young woman hurried into the Freeport railroad station, apparently in great agitation, and took the first train for New York. She was described as well dressed and having dark hair.

Although Dr. Carman insisted today that he had not met Mrs. Bailey until she called at his office for professional advice, the detectives began their work with a jealous woman in the background of their theory regarding the identity of the criminal.

ARKANSAS GIRL CAME TO THE KANSAS WHEAT FIELDS.

She Was Brought Here.

Kiowa County Officers Believe She Was Brought Here.

MADE FAILURE WITH PITCHFORK

Identity Discovered When She Stacked the Wheat.